LOUISVILLEJUNE 2, 1849. We send, occasionally, a number of the

Examinen to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

Central and Executive Committee on

W. W. Worsley, Wm. Richardson, Wm. E. Glover, Reuben Dawson, David L. Beatty, Patrick Maxcy, Bland Ballard. W. P. Boone, Thomas McGrain. Lewis Ruffner, James Speed.

WM. RICHARDSON, Treasurer. BLAND BALLARD, Corresponding Secretary.

"A time has come in Kentucky when the be first in this great work."

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Correction.

In the last six lines of the closing paragraph of the article entitled "Review of a lecture on the North and the South''-to be found on our first page-the figures 12,000-172,000-300,-000-300,000,000

Reply to Elwood Fisher.

We commence on the outside of to-day's paper the publication of an article which will be read with profound interest. It is from the pen "Address to the People of West Virginia."

To the Public. My connection with the Examiner ceases with the present number. I have not taken this step from any dissatisfaction with my colleagues, but for reasons of a purely personal nature, which neither they nor I could control. the average wealth of each property-holder, My intercourse with the gentlemen associated and, according to Mr. Fisher, impair the genwith me in the conduct of the paper, has been that of uniform kindness and confidence, and I feel the less regret at leaving the post I have so long occupied, from the assured conviction that in their hands, the paper will lose none of its interest, the cause no strength. I will merely add, that in advocating Emancipation in Kentucky, I have been actuated by no mercenary times. They give us gloomy pictures of degraor ambitious motive, but solely by the persuasion that its accomplishment would best promote the best interests of my native State. To recent Convention in Frankfort, I subscribe demon, frowned down every attempt at im- it legalised the North-western ordinance, down without qualification or reserve. I believe firmly in their ultimate and near success, and that serf, like a Gorgon's head, chilling every aspir- hibition of slavery in that portion of the terrions Commonwealth

Our readers will perceive from the brief valedictory of Mr. Cosby that his connection with the paper ceases with the present number. We ken root in the rock where his tower rises."regret the necessity of parting with one with The fine intellect, the rare accomplishments, and many interesting traits, by which Mr. panion. Our best wishes will attend him wher-

He is like all men that take extreme positions. We think it may be proved that cities have their use, and that the most favorable state of things exists in that country in which there is a due mixture of agricultural, commercial and manu-

Mr. F. quotes that well-known verse-"God made the country, but man made the town;" Which contains just about as much sense, as-

When Mr. F. speaks of the country, he means the country in its agricultural state, covered with houses, barns, fences and stables. stely in making the fences of the country than in building the houses of the town? If he had been speaking of some of our vast wildernesses, in which the sound of the axe has never been heard, his poetry might have some relevancy; but as things are, we do not see what superiority it possesses over many other efforts of the imagination, which are to be seen in the pamph-

If one kind of labor is to exist, to the entire exclusion of every other kind, agriculture should, of course, have the preference. But if It was not only upon the liberty of the citi ever wealth is acquired by agricultural pursuits, zen but upon the state of agriculture itself that commercial and manufacturing industry must the cities exerted a beneficial influence. Gibbe joined with them. Without commerce the bon speaking of the cities of Italy, says "Un- ably unsound. farmer would produce nothing but what could der the protection of equal law, the labors of be consumed on the ground. How, then, could agriculture and commerce were gradually rehe become wealthy? He might have millions vived." "The progress of cities," says Rotteck. of bashels of grain more than would be neces. "was also advantageous to agriculture, which essary for his own use, but if he had no means had to furnish the citizens with the necessaries of exchanging the superfluous grain for other of life, and the raw materials for the different to natural rights, and slavery can exist only unarticles needed by him, it would have no trades." suits of manufacturing industry, would be sur- thority of some weight.

in which he needs them. He also employs in- liberty. bor and intelligence in converting the substan- The principles of Mr. Fisher, if carried out, ces which the earth has produced into forms would lead him to prefer the savage life to that of the servant.

EXAMINER. points of view. To cities, the world has been be more than the haughtiness of the baron, is the position he has assumed on this very inndebted more than once for the benefits of and more than the degredation of the serf.

history with accuracy, unless he comprehends the spirit of them. The strength of such cities seems to be very limited, but the history of the from the Encyclopedia Americana: world abounds in examples which show how far

The philosophy of Socrates received its form from his connection with the social life of the city. It was from the city that the 'groves of Academus' were filled when Plato taught. The Lyceum where Aristotle walked and conversed was in the city; and it was in the city that Zeno found the "Painted Porch" in which he delivered his tians at the polls, and demonstrate its love of city that the works of Assenylus, Sophoeles, liberty and right, by extending them to every- and Euripides were represented. It was for thing in the form of man, that breathes its air cities that Phidias and Praxiteless moulded the or treads its soil. It will be her greatest honor, marble; and Apelles and Zeuxis clothed the as I am sure it will be her greatest interest, to canvass with the hues of life. In short, whatever were the advantages of ancient civilization, to cities did they owe their origin.

But we did not begin with the intention of

treating of the civilization of Greece. We wished to refer to the effects of cities upon modern times. The cities of the middle ages were the parents of modern liberty. In the 000 occur. It should be 12,000,000-172,000,- and his serfs-the proud owner of the land, and will, we have no doubt, command the at- on the subject of slavery in the territories, he the beau ideal of posperity-that in which the of Henry Ruffaer, D. D., the author of the able all the laborers are slaves. We have no doubt gloriously rich. Those who in countries that from Mexico. have the misfortune to contain free laborers, have a share of the property, and thus diminish useful by becoming property themselves. A Fisher's principles, ought to form a perfect parthe light that has burst upon Mr. F., have given us a very unfavorable account of those dation, and suffering, and vice. The proud noble terror of the surrounding country. The gloomy mere appendage to the soil, glebae adscriptus. the strong language of Michelet.

"Man is attached to the ground; he has tawhom we have been long and happily united .- personality. Like a person, it is indivisible; it few years past voted in Congress for terriperson immortal, indifferent, pitiless, it knows neither nature nor humanity. The eldest most Cosby is distinguished, render him, as all his possess it alone-what do I say? It is he who cluding slavery, yet now, Mr. Calhoun, and friends know, a delightful associate and com- is possessed. The usages of his land rule him, those other inconsistent men who co-operate this proud baron; his land governs him, imposes upon him his duties; according to the strong expression of the middle ages, he must serve his

The state of things was sufficiently agricul-Mr. Ellwood Fisher, in his defence of slavery, tural for perhaps even Mr. Fisher. Society was attributes the alleged superiority of the South what devotion to one idea made it. It was ento its agricultural pursuits, for which negro veloped in the blackest clouds of ignorance and slavery is said to furnish peculiar facilities. He vice. If no other element had entered into it, fornia and New Mexico. Well may Mr. Benlavishes his praises upon a purely agricultural it would have remained in this condition for life, and seems to consider cities nothing but ever. The wast majority of mankind would manlike inconsistency on Mr. Calhoun and his evil. All his reusoning rests upon this view. have remained degraded slaves, the master being friends-men who have heretofore voted in fa-

the removal of these evils, and as the parents of liberty and civilisation. " It was by means of cities then," says Michelet, " that liberty was to begin." Robertson, speaking of the institution of communities, says:-"The good effects of this new institution were immediately felt, and its influence on government as well as manners was no less extensive than salutary .-A great body of the people was released from Where did he learn, except from his poetry, our impositions to which that wretched condition had subjected them. Towns, upon acquiring the right of community, became so many little republics, governed by known and equal

> Guizot shows that the democracy of modern times had its origin in the cities. "The pre dominant character of the modern corporation, says he "was democracy." He says that in the feudal period, "it is in the country districts that the lords, the masters of the territory and

value. Whatever tends to promote this ex- We might quote from Hume and Hallam, and change, is commerce; and for the prosecution indeed, increase the number of quotations inof commerce, cities are necessary. Where definitely. We have brought these forward to would the Virginia gentleman get his carriage, show that some men who have studied these doctrine is sound, and must be sustained. which Mr. Fisher considers so good a criterion mattiers differ from Mr. Fisher. Though no Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, for whose judgof happiness, if there were no commercial and one of the authors whose language we have ment we had entertained much respect, found. lectual and moral character, what American, no manufacturing industry? The Southern quoted, may be possessed of abilities equal to ed on his noble cause in favor of paying the in. among the living or departed, can we place beplanter, without commerce, and without the re- those of Mr. F., we think their combined au- debtedness of that State, has lately favored the fore John Quincy Adams? Admired and loved

which would be of about as much use to him as which he is speaking of the tendency of cities as not originate in positive or statute law, but ration of Washington and the country of piles of gold would have been to Robinson "fatal in the first place to liberty in govern- that it exists by a universal law of conquest, ments, and finally to independence in nations," which the God of Nature gave to man when The bountiful earth produces what is neces-mentions a fact which is directly contrary to he authorised him to hold dominion over things sary for man's physical well-being. The intel- his positions, "Amongst the early white set- inferior to himself!! The doctrines of Messrs. ligence of man sees that one portion of the tleracf Virginia," says he, "were many of the Cass, Calhoun and Starkey are, we are glad to soil will bring forth abundantly one thing, and Cavaliers who had been driven into exile by the see, slike repudiated by Mr. Benton, who another portion will produce another. He triumph of the Roundheads and of Cromwell. throws the whole weight of his authority on makes use of the forces of nature in the places The Cavaliers were of the country party in the side of the past experience of the Governwhere he can make them the most productive, England; the cities and towns were more gen-ment, and sustains the doctrine that slavery can depending upon his intelligence to find the erally devoted to the Roundheads." It is not exist only by virtue of positive law. means of removing the fruits of the earth to necessary for us to say which of the two parthe places in which they are to be used. He ties contained the friends of liberty—the Cava- that slavery cannot be introduced into Califoremploys labor and intelligence in bringing forth liers, the supporters of the tyrant Charles, or nia and New Mexico, and this he insists on as the productions of the earth; he employs labor the Roundheads, who, whatever may have been the only true and safe doctrine. It follows I know there are music and beauty there and intelligence in removing them to the places their errors, never faitered in the struggle for that any slaves carried thither are entitled to

which render them convenient for use. These of civilized society. He is, we suppose, a diethree forms in which labor and intelligence ciple of Jean Jacques Rousseau. We are sure are employed, constitute agricultural, commer- that if his principles were to go into full operacial and manufacturing industry. There is tion in the Southern States, unaffected by the nothing in the nature of one of these forms to influence of the rest of the world, these States sources, is true. The great unanimity which render it superior to either of the others. Ag- would lapse into barbarism. Build a wall ricultural labor gives value, manufacturing la- around them-and some appear to desire a morbor gives value, and commercial labor gives al wall to be thrown around them-let comvalue. For the labors of commerce, and for merce be prohibited-let the mechanic arts be the perfection of manufacturing industry, ci- expelled, and in a short time they would present a darker picture than was presented in the

The city and the country, in enlightened communities, flourish together. One helps the is well known. The Grecian States were mere- other, and neither could prosper without the "The whole political life of the nation," mays feeling in either, against the other, acts about the people rise up with remarkable unanimity constitutions; and no one can judge of Grecian second quarred between the belly and the mem-

We close our article with an extract or two

"With them (cities) civilization and political beyond expectation they can rise. They are animated by public spirit, resulting from civil in the middle ages." "The authority of the prosperity; and the force of that spirit can be king was week, his connexion with the different expressed in no statistical tables." It was in parts of his dominious imperfect, and the prothese cities that republican principles had their gress of civilisation was promoted almost solely y the growth of cities. They gave rise to the division of labor, the refinements of social in-tercourse, and the development of laws caused by the conflicting interests of many people ving close together, the idea of equality of rights, the diminution of awe for a distant mon arch, the growth of patriotism, springing from the sense of advantages enjoyed, and the exer the salutary consequences of the establishment of cities." "Well organised municipal institutions, in which the government is in the hands of the citizens, afford continual nourishment to the spirit of freedom throughout a country, and, in fact, are more important in this point of view than the mere possession of legislative privileges. Wise nations, therefore, have bestowed the greatest attention on the establishment of free well-organised municipali

Benton and his Great Speech

the Question of Slavery. We learn by telegraph, from St. Louis, that Senator Benton, a few days ago, made a speech at Jefferson City. This speech has not yet country, there was nothing but the Suzerain reached us. It has created much excitement, the slaves who cultivated it. There was no tention of the whole country. Much anxiety will resign his position in the Senate in prefersuch thing as freedom. The world was in tha, has lately prevailed, to know the precise post. ence to obeying them. This speech was made delightful condition which Mr. Fisher considers tion Mr. Benton would take on the slavery to apprise the people of the State of his views, property of the country is owned by a few, and absurd doctrines of the South Carolina school. Legislature, might be able to sustain an old pubthat the average wealth of all the individuals that he had no sympathy with those men who have no doubt that Mr. Benton will be triumwho held property was far greater than it is have been endeavoring to embitter the South phantly sustained by the people of the State, even in Virginia. The number of landholders against the North, on the question of applying an immense majority of whom repudiate the duced." (See page 314.) was so delightfully small, that each one was the Wilmot Proviso to the territories acquired system of slavery in practice, and feel it only

From the telegraphic despatches that have relations. come to hand, we understand that Mr. Benton devotes a large portion of his speech to an exposition of the inconsistencies of Mr. Calhoun eral prosperity of the State, made themselves on the subject of slavery. While a member of state of things existed which, according to Mr. his opinion that Congress had the power to ex- books for which we give them our hearty fording to all increased power of accumulaclude slavery from the territories belonging to thanks. adise. But historians, not being blessed with our Government-an opinion which he has sedulously endeavored to hunt down of late years, Mr. Benton, it is said, takes the ground that it is aboutd to deny to Congress the power to legislate as it chooses in regard to slavery in terribuilt himself a castle, and made himself the tories. This is certainly the ground in favor of which we have the entire experience of the castle, looking on the hill like a stony-hearted Government from its foundation in 1789, when provement. It was ever before the eyes of the to 1845 when it admitted Texas, with the promise line. Oregon was last year provided The baron himself was a slave to his land. In with a Territorial Government in which was a clause forever forbidding involuntary servitude in that territory. And yet, notwithstanding the men of the South as well as the men of the "Land is man; to it belongs true North have constantly up to within a very must remain a unit, and pass to the eidest. A torial bills, in the formation of which Congress asserted and exercised the power of exwith him, declare that Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to forbid slavery in any territory belonging to the United States. And more than this, they call on men in the different slave States to combine, with a view to dissolving the Union in the event of the passage of a bill through Congress forbidding slavery in Caliton charge the most prodigous and unstatesvor of the exercise of the power by Congress. All authors concur in representing the cities and who now assert that the exercise of such of the middle ages as the chief instruments in power by that body should be met by disunion. Further-we learn from the telegraphic dispatch, that the distinguished Missouri Sepator assumes the ground that Congress alone has the power to prohibit or to admit slavery in terri-

> trine laid down by Senator Cass, in his celebrated letter to Mr. Nicholson. In that letter it is asserted that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery, and that the people in the different territories alone have the right to admit or to exclude slavery. The ultra Southern men, headed by Mr. Calhoun, take the ground on this subject, which was sustained by the Democratic State Conventions in Alabama and Virginia last year, namely-that peither Congress nor the people of the territories themselves have the right to forbid the introduction of slavery into any territory. This extreme opinion has not met with any thing like of slavery and its extension. It is so manifestly absurd, and so utterly contradictory to the entire past policy and conduct of the Governtheir own standing as statesmen, are willing to icopard their reputation on an issue so unques-

tories. This position is at war with the dec-

Mr. Benton declares that no citizen of slave State can carry "property" to which he derives his title from the law of the State, one inch beyond the reach of that law. This is a der the auspices of positive legislative sanction. When municipal law creates slavery, then it may exist; but in the absence of such law, it can have no existence for a moment. This departments of knowledge; some may have world with an address in favor of slavery, which by Washington in youth, he proved himself unrounded by immense piles of unginned cotton, Mr. Fisher himself, on the very same page in takes the astounding ground that slavery did tit his dying day worthy of the love and admi-

> A consequence of Mr. Benton's position is their freedom, because there is no law there to But dearer to me are the soft clear air, sustain the claim of the master to the services And the fountain, bathed in the moon-leas

Mr. Benton says that the people of both of the territories acquired of Mexico, are unanimous in their opposition to the introduction of slavery among them. This, we learn from other prevails among the people of those countries in opposition to slovery, has always satisfied us that, whether the Wilmot Proviso were adopted or not, slavery never could have an existence in Through limitless ether profusely strewn, those sections of our confederacy. Mr. Benton is hostile to the extension of slavery into the Or, stilling thy voice to its softest chord, But cities are of great advantage in other darkest period of the dark ages. There would Mexican territories. This we are glad to learn Confessing thy heart hath its great reward?

It certainly is very strange that the advocates of slavery insist on their right to force slavery large number of slaves. into those sections of the country where there ly cities with small territories attached to them. aid of the other. He who attempts to excite a is no law to sustain the institution, and where The Influence of Stavery on the Price Hoeren, "was connected with cities and their as wisely as if he were to attempt to get up a in opposition to it. We think the advocates of slavery ought to be satisfied with inflicting the curse on those people who are not hostile to it, and ought to permit those who loathe the institation as pestilential, to enjoy exemption from its withering influences. But these wrongheaded men persist in forcing slavery among those who are utterly opposed to its presence, and at the same time they denounce any infringement of their rights to hold and enjoy slavery as an atrocity which rightfully subjects every man who is guilty of such infringement to death, by hanging on the first limb of the

great speech on slavery with much anxiety .-From the exceedingly slight account of it as tions becessary to maintain them. These were transmitted by telegraph, we feel certain that the Missouri Senator has entitled himself to imperishable renown by the delivery, at this most interesting and critical juncture in our country's history, of a speech of great ability, on the side of freedom and the benign and spreading spirit of the age.

The immediate occasion of this speech is the pussage last winter through the Missouri Legisature of a series of absurd resolutions of the South Carolina stamp. A few weeks ago, Mr. Benton declared he would not conform his conduct to those resolutions, and announced his intention to abide the decision of the next Legislature on the subject. If that Legislature instructs him to sustain the South Carolina views question. From his persevering hostility to the in order that they, in electing members of the enough was known to warrant us in expecting lic servant in the Senate, or to reject him. We by its positive bad effects on them in all their

> NEW BOOKS. Edsentional Works.

time since we received from H. W. Mr. Mouroe's cabinet, Mr. Calhoun gave it as Derby & Co., of Cincinnati, several valuable return from a diminished proportion, and af-

mind, which has been strengthened by thought denied them at home; and tends in a still greatand enriched by knowledge, Mr. Parker has er degree to affect the interest of the land that also the advantage, possessed by the practical cannot fly. The land owner is, therefore, most teacher alone, of knowing the difficulties which of all, interested in the abolition of every represent themselves to the minds of the young striction that tends to the expulsion of either; and the best modes of obviating those difficul- and especially interested in the repeal of every interesting and useful.

We are indebted also to Messrs, Derby & Co., tled "Chambers' Educational Course," the vol- 210. umes on Chemistry, Drawing, Physiology and Zoology, which we heartily commend to the at- Political Economy. Is it in the United States is from \$40 downwards, making the average Scripture, "He that giveth to the poor, smooth tention of teachers and all persons interested sustained by facts? The free States are notori- 830, and perhaps less. In this neighborhood in the mental welfare of the young.

us by the enterprising publishers, of which we higher prices? Let us see: should hardly dare to speak as our feelings. The highest price of land five or six miles would prompt. We refer to "The Theory and from Louisville is \$150 per acre. An intelli-

Practice of Teaching, by D. P. Page." We read this book with an interest, which a resident of Louisville, but for a few years we might with perfect truth call intense, had past a citizen of Cincinnati, stated in answer to not that epithet, by constant use and indiscrim- an inquiry, that lands within five or six miles ate application, lost its meaning. Commencing of that city ranged from \$100 to \$300 per acre, ought to have their influence on every Amerithe volume with the expectation of finding it and even were rated as high as \$1000 per acre can slaveholder, and particularly upon every bers of Negroes to be left in the land of good but technical, a work specially adapted to on some choice sites for residences commandteachers, we were agreeably surprised at discov- ing a view of the river. ering, as we soon did, that, however admirably | According to the Kentucky Auditor's Re adapted to teachers, it was a volume which apport for 1848, the total value of her assessed pealed to every thinking mind and feeling heart. property is \$272,847,696. Here we have the ideal of teaching, an ideal which we have long desired to see presented. The value, then, of her land, to the square natural advantages usually sell at double the and his former master. and which, however often in practice unrealised, mile, is \$6,821. every reader of this volume must feel is not uneducation as of inestimable importance, to 897,379. Ohio has 44,000 square miles-value now owns one in the State of Virginia; (the rily sinful. The writer means to believe to the every educator, parent or teacher, we carnestly to the square mile \$9,316. and heartily commend this work. And with it school-houses constructed in accordance with per square mile is \$9,230. the plans presented by Mr. Barnard, and teachers animated by the spirit of Mr. Page, we Fisher, was assessed in 1847 at \$632,699,993.— per acre for full-sized farms. Limestone lands in Baltimore county, (Maryland,) at an average while a bondman as the "Magua Chara" dim should have no need of arguments to show the Her territory embraces 46,220 square milesimportance of education or the grandeur of the value per square mile \$13,688. profession of the teacher.

a general acceptation, even with the advocates | Life of John Quincy Adams, by Wm. II.

We have read this volume with great satisfaction, and hasten to express our thanks to the square miles -value of her land per square mile the other hand, I do know of land in the vicinment, that but few men, having respect for author, not merely for the pleasure afforded us. \$17,779. but for the service done to humanity. A good
life of a good man is an inestimable treasure.—

Cording to recent estimates in her papers, says

Cording to recent estimates in her papers, says Americans cannot become too well acquainted Ellwood Fisher, at \$300,000,000. Massachuwith all the incidents in the life of Mr. Adams. Take him, all in all, in the eventful character of his life, from the cradle to the grave, in the strength and compass of his mental powers, in the extent and depth and accuracy of his knowledge, in the variety of his accomplishments, in his moral heroism, and nuffinching devotion to the right, where shall we find his equal?-Some men may have surpassed him in certain been superior in native endowment; but for

For the Examiner Summer Evening Song.

BY MRS. H. J. LEWIS.

The breezes that play with the green leaves al Are waiting my soft reply; I willingly turn from the mirth and light,

From the blue, the star-lit sky;

To the breath, the glory, the hush of night! Where your gentle hands would lead;

That rings with its gleesome speed, And the fresh young grass with its gems of dew,

Which the sun shall win, and the eve renew! And dearest of all is the soul-ful tone. In the hush of twilight hour, Murmuring high things of the world's u

known, Proclaiming their Maker's power:

The following article is from the pen of one of the most respectable citizens of Jefferson county, a member of a family possessed of a

Land, and the Profits of its Cuiture-Respousibilities of Slavery-Shall they be rpetuated?

GENTLEMEN:-In compliance with your reuest, the writer submits for publication Mr. Stabler's letter to Warrick Miller, Esq., and certain other facts and opinions, illustrating the baneful effects of Slavery on the pecuniary inerests of landholders, to which are appended some moral reflections of the nature indicated in the caption. Disregarding, however, the order in which the various materials for this compilation have just been mentioned, he deems it proper to advert, in the first place, to the opinions of Mr. Carey, the author of "The Past, Fresent, and Future," as to the connection subsisting between the progress of a State in population and manufactures, and the advancement in value of its lands. Says he:

"The farmer who minds his own business, and thas attracts around him the miller, the tanner, the shoemaker, the blacksmith, the carpenter, the wheelwright, the hatter, the spinner, the weaver and the paper-maker, performs all his exchanges with the most perfect and the least costly machinery of exchange, and has almost all his labor and manure to put upon his farm, which yields him daily increased returns to that labor, and increases daily in value. He becomes rich. Such has been, so for as it was sossible, the course of the United States; and hence their greater wealth," (compared with other nations which he mentions.)

Again, 'The Past' says to the representatives ncrease in value, avoid wars and labor to pronote the growth of population and wealth."

Again, 'The Past' says to the landholder of the present: "If you desire that your property increase in value, labor to promote the growth of wealth, and the concentration of man for the purpose of eating the food where it is pro-So again he says, "With each step in

passage from the poor to the rich soils, population and wealth tend to increase more rapidly; and with each step in their progress, there is an increased demand for both-giving to the laborer an increased proportion of a larger product, and to the owner of capital an increased tion. The value of land increases with the Among these books we find Parker's Philoso- development of its powers, and that developphy, a work written by Richard Green Parker, ment results from the application of labor and a well-known teacher in Boston, who has pre- capital. Every measure tending to restrict the pared various educational volumes, all of which, amount applied, tends to lessen the wages of the we believe, have proved eminently successful. | laborer and the profits of the capitalist; both Gifted by nature with an active and inquiring of whom can seek elsewhere the employment

Such is the theory of this great writer on ously shead of the slave States in population

Kentucky contains 40,000 square miles -

According to the Ohio Auditor's Report for real. To every person who regards the work of 1847, her assessed property amounts to \$409,- farms in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and od Patrick Henry that slaveholding is necessary

Professor Dew's estimate in 1834 of the value we would also advise every educator, by all of Virginia's property, taken by Ellwood Fish- nearer to the market, yet it sold for nearly Bible warrants the opinion, that a man at means, to procure a treatise on "School Archi- er as the basis of his calculations in comparing three times the price per acre." tecture" by Henry Barnard, a friend and wor- Virginia with New York, is \$600,000,000. She thy associate of Horace Mann. Could we have has an area of 65,000 square miles—the value

The property of New York, says Ellwood

The Treasurer's Report for the State of Maryland, for the year ending 1st December, 1848, gives \$191,214,252 as the amount of her assessed property. Maryland contains 10,755 acre, though I know of no such case ; but on ters too generally-indeed almost as iversal

setts contains 7,800 square miles. The value to the square mile is \$38,450.

The American Almanac states that the property of the city of Baltimore was assessed in 1848 at \$77,612,380.

The Raleigh Register says the whole State of North Carolina cannot exceed \$146,000,000, Duchess county, in the State of New York. from his master's home. For this reason and while the city of Boston alone has been assessed at \$167,000,000. Land sells by the foot for several miles in the country around Boston, according to "The Plow, Loom and Anvil."

Mr. Ruffner, of Lexington, Virginia, says cost him but \$17 35 per acre. that lands of Western Virginia are much cheaper than similar lands in the free country North In 1845 a pamphlet was printed in Balti

fect upon the value of the lands of that settleper cent.; average probably 50 per cent."

time necessary to secure them, he remarks: "I yet how few in practice, from conscientions cometh!" Next, not only the man will venture to say, that even if the change were so gradual as not to be completed till the master of slaves of my own purchase? I am ry citizen is guilty of oppressing the slave has next generation, the effect of it would be felt as soon as an assurance should be given that it tify it. However culpable my conduct, I will confinement in the penitentiary of visited and will eventually take place." In corroboration so far pay my devoirs to virtue as to own the of his own views, the author copies a letter excellence of her precepts, and lament my own want of conformity to them.' of Pennsylvania, of which the following remarks constitute the commencing and the closing paragraphs:

"NEWTOWN, BUCKS Co., PA., July 21st, 1845.

Dear Sir: —In passing through the Northern part of the State of Virginia, I was much our prisedto find much of the land of a superior. prised of the State of Virginia, I was much surprised to find much of the land of a superior.

Institute parts of Pennsylvania, whilst the price of the former does not exceed more than one-tenth of the latter; and Virginia has, for agricultural purposes, much the advantage of climate."

In this prised to find much of the land of a superior.

In this company there were some from every slaveholding State in the Union."

He gives the following calculation in regard to Kentucky—"This State," he says, "contains of the slave, to the secure enjoying to the latter; and Virginia has, for agricultural purposes, much the advantage of climate."

In this did commit sins worthy of stripes.

Lastly, that met a to Kentucky—"This State," he says, "contains of the slave, to the secure enjoying to the latter; and Virginia has, for agricultural purposes, much the advantage of climate."

"I have not the least doubt that if a law were of slavery, would raise their lands in nacted in Virginia, providing for the gradual seventy-five millions of dollars, the abolition of slavery, real-estate would command which would do much toward p twice its present price immediately, and within the labor done in the State, if not sen or twenty years the owner would realise I know that many others are like Patrice II. from five to ten times the amount for which their slaves. If they are they can do with from five to sen times the analis to sell. I am their slaves. If they can be persuaded to they are now anxious, of thought, and our friends did, when they set then aware that changes in name, or thought, and hire them, they would soon find, as a continuing the slave system in your State must that it a necessary that it a necessary state whole did when slaves, a continuing the slave system in your continuing that in a pecuniary point of view, they already be apparent to every reflecting mind; that in a pecuniary point of view, they hence I anticipate with confidence the dawn of a brighter day for Old Virginia.

can be no doubt that the change of polof view." "In order to accomplish this object, there is no need of sacrificing the interests of individuals—the expense must be borne by the community; for when a people are to five hundred thousand dollars towards the be benefited, every individual ought to share in ment of the hire of those, as it cannot be a be benefited, every individual ought to share in posed, that the hire paid to the females would then equal the expense of keeping the children if the resources of the State are not sufficient, and superannuated persons. I should rejoice if the proceeds of the public lands could not be applied to a better purpose."

I now proceed to give some extracts from Mr. Stabler's first letter to our fellow citizen, measure, I hope, satisfactory to thyself and Warrick Miller, Esq., who had written to him friends. I should have been glad had it been for information touching the comparative value of lands in the slave and free States.

" About 20 miles North from Baltimore, land "About 20 miles North from Battimoto, take which looks to the influence of principles upon to \$8 per acre. In some cases nothing was paid for the land beyond the value of improvements by members of the Society of Friends, who night it, under whose system of labor it has be-me worth from \$25 to \$40 per acre." "Limestone land, under slave cultivation, 20 miles from Baltimore, is not worth over \$25 to \$30 per acre. The same quality in Chester county,

Pa., is worth from \$80 to \$100 per acre-Limestone land in Washington and Frederick counties, Md., cultivated by Germans, sells of the land: "If you would have your properties | for from 860 to \$80 per acre. Better calcarious soil, more convenient to market, held by slaveholders, will not sell for one-third of these

The following is a copy of Mr. Stabler's sec ond letter to Mr. Miller:

ALEXANDRIA, Va., 4th Mo., 25th, 1849. Esteemed Friend Warwick Miller:-Since my letter of the 3d month, 21st, I have been waiting for the information which I then expected the comparative value of lands in the free and slave States. I am disappointed in not receiving very exact information; but what I ly appreciate to commend emancipation to the have received will probably afford satisfaction. and I therefore proceed to lay it before thee The persons with whom I have corresponded are all men of reputation and integrity.

Waterford, in Loudoun county, in this State, in soil would increase, as an increase of courses a neighborhood of Friends. He says: 'The German settlement in the North-west part of this county, has, until quite recently, been garden or orchard. without slavery; and at the present time the pro- And now, though agreeing with Mr. Shan prietors, as well as the renters, work with day that the pecuniary view of this subject a h aborers. It is true there are some slaves hired and owned in the neighborhood, but the influence of slavery is little felt, and property is high. The farms have but poor improv on them, and yet they sell for \$50 and upwards his social and political interests, and all his ten lso, the price of land is \$50, while at Goose same county, where the influence of slavery is the pecuniary aspect invested with direction sells at from \$50 to \$60, and even in some instances higher, although further from market than the lands already spoken of. In the Hills- show the duty of emancipation and its week borough neighborhood, considered equally pro- for the many. This shows its policy for a ties. Hence we find his books are characterised law that tends to prevent the formation of banks, mand only from \$35 to \$40, and in some inby simplicity and clearness and are rendered insurance companies, manufacturing associamuch greater than it is in either of the other nighted African-it shows its practically ing to enable the fashioner to eat his food on sections. In that portion of the county borfor four volumes of the admirable series, enti- the spot on which it is produced." (See page dering on the Potomac River, and East of the Catoclin Mountains, mostly limestone lands, and lying nearer the railroad and canal, though and Righteousness and Peace may him seri there is much more slavery than in either of the others, and its baneful effects are more gave liberty to the poor Negro, and look in There is one other work among those sent to and manufactures—are their lands found to bear apparent. That portion of the county East not God repaid them? May Kentucky many and South of Leesburg has been worked out by their example and reap their reward. slavery, and has therefore only a nominal value. About Upperville and Middleburg, too, although the land is pretty good, still it selis at a low rate, bler's fourth correspondent which the green gent and honorable gentleman, for many years not averaging over \$35, and in all probability writer does not wish to be considered at each of the con

person residing in the same neighborhood, who without colonization as good policy for his corroborates the above views, and thinks they tucky. To this the writer objects, that like

Kentuckian. namely—the contiguous neighborhoods in Mar-yland and Pennsylvania. The writer says: 'I have conversed with several persons, both in this State (Maryland,) and Pennsylvania, who in religion and the useful arts, would be list all concur in the opinion that lands of equal ings to the emancipated, to the heathen Afroni in the slaveholding portions of Maryland. latter farm is about nine miles from Alexandria.) He thinks the Jersey farm hardly equal in fertility to the Virginia farm, and but little God has in his opinion declared. He thinks de-

"Limestone lands in the great valley (of Pennsylvanias, passing through York and Lanof 60 to 80 miles, will bring from \$75 to \$100 bor better than himself, and, lastly, if treated distance of 12 to 20 miles from market, cannot rights of both master and slave requires. Ettle be sold for more than from \$35 to \$50 per acre party by an infraction of the Charter commu for agricultural purposes. I speak in general sin, and without repentance and amening terms; perhaps some particular farm, under extra good management, or from some peculiarity must suffer the penalty. He will glance have; of situation, may have brought 860 or 870 per at some of the infractions perpetrated by meity of York, in Pennsylvania, which has within the last seven years been sold for \$150 per indeed correctly taught by any one, "that kanne long been, of the opinion that the laboring half his time to enable him to attend to his on whites of the slave States are, as a mass, much more to be pitied than even the negroes; and worldly concerns, and his religious intethat if they could see the importance to them- The principal part was spent in attendance upth selves, of making labor honorable, they would the religious services which he enjoyed equally be strenuous advocates of freedom.

there is now residing within 22 miles of Alex-andrin, on a farm of 750 scres, a farmer from any one of the National Festivals was distant The hand he left behind him, sold, I think, for \$100 per acre, while that which he purchased here, the greater part possessing higher natural fertility than the New York land, having also equal religious advantages. But it shows the good improvements upon it, and less of waste, great importance given to religious instruction

a budget of valuable information on this subwrote, and he could only give me some of the ing their obligations in this point? What a ject, but his papers were out of reach when he published in the columns of the Richmond (Va.)

Whig, entitled: "The Yankees in Fairfax countrick Henry to a member of the Society of the authority God gives the master he requires Whig, entitled: "The Yankees in Fairfax countrick Henry to a member of the Society of ty, Virginia," and giving an account of the effect upon the value of the lands of that settlea time when the rights of humanity are de-"Land has improved in value from 25 to 100 ers, fond of liberty, that in such an ago, and in such a country, we find men professing a religion, the most humane and gentle, adopting a principle as represent to humane and gentle, adopting a The benefits which resulted to Fairfax county by a substitution of free for slave labor, the author thinks, would haure to other portions of the State where lands are cheap; and as to the time necessary to secure them, he remarks: "I

principally slaveholders. They, without a dissenting voice, gave it as their opinion, that lands in the slave States, of equal quality, might be bought for one-half the price of those in the free and did it not, should be beaten with many bought for one-half the price of those in the free States adjoining, and in many of the slaveholding States for one-third or one-fourth. In this

which would do much toward paying ing the other half-as I believe they will for if they can only be influenced to be enough to make the trial. Of the one hun suppose one-half at least to be fem dren or superannuated persons, say one four dollars at six per cent., would be four milities the State of Kentucky would come out and take the lead in this noble and righteous cause

would be a noble act in her history. The foregoing information will be in fuller and more likely to do good. The view however, taken of the subject, which relates only to its bearing on our worldly interests, far less important to every man, than that view consent to begin or continue acts known to unjust, makes a sacrifice of principle, and in pairs its own integrity; while that mind what from conscientious motives, submits to loss or inconvenience, brings to its aid the Power and rest unharmed, though the whole world sho forsake it and deem it vile

With an affectionate remembrance of the and family, and all our friends, I remain,

opinion of the compiler fully warrant the me clusion that slavery retards the advancement of lands in value; and while they show that the low-price lands of Kentucky would probain be most greatly and most rapidly enhanced value, by the emancipation and deportation of the slaves, they also justify the inference the those bearing the highest price would suffered owners as a good speculation. Did time us space permit, he thinks he could easily done The first letter is from a Friend residing at ed, and also that profits from the culture of the

may be taken, just in proportion as man's need poral interests together are worthy to be one pared with his eternal interests, he yet then importance, by reason of the noble and less task Providence has assigned it. The other

which Justice and Mercy may meet together sidered as good, if not better soil, the price other-it shows too besides the truth of the to the Lord." For Pennsylvania and New York There are two points in the letter of Mr. St " The third letter refers to that section, which former bondage, would be prejudicial to the was particularly the subject of thy inquiry, terests of both races. On the other hand thinks that "Liberty and Equality" in Liberty if prepared for their enjoyment by instruction natural advantages usually sum in Pennsylvania which they would bring which the writer is not willing to give a w One Friend informs me that he has owned sent is an intimation by the ever-to-be respectively caster conaties, and depending on Baltimore slave and not injure himself or family to such and Philadelphia markets, at an average distance an extent that he would be loving his begin

write neither more por less than the Ward liberated, when by the act he would beseft be "I can state, from my own knowledge, that with his master, or in preparing for or returned for the preparation of the sacrifices, much more "The fourth, and last, is from an aged Friend, The Christian religion is essentially beservwho has been much interested in the cause of lent, and is it likely therefore that it attracts emancipation. He procured, some years ago, less importance to religious instruction? so, how many masters in Kentucky are dischargconsenting to the law which pusishes has the white criminal. This surely is tramping under foot one of the fundamental principle

> He, who was the only just Judge, has declared that the servant that knew his lord's just will. did commit sins worthy of stripes, was to be beaten with few stripes. Lastly, that most at-